

## Appendix 5-1 INEEL RELATED NEPA ANALYSIS

One task in preparing a comprehensive look at site-wide operations was to compile and document all of the NEPA analyses that have been completed for INEEL operations. The Supplement Analysis project undertook the task of compiling a summary of all NEPA documents from around the Complex that potentially analyze INEEL operations. This required documenting what INEEL operations have been analyzed, where they were analyzed, and what decisions were made concerning those operations.

The list of documents reviewed was compiled from two sources. The first source was EAs and EISs that were referenced in NEPA analyses that analyzed some portion of INEEL operations. The other source for documents on the list was the EH web site. The EH web site search engine was used to find all documents that reference INEEL operations. Documents were included that were signed from 1994 to the present. This was done to ensure that all documents were included that reference INEEL operations that were not (or may not have been) considered in the 1995 EIS.

Every document that references INEEL operations has a summary prepared that shows the scope of the analysis and what portion of the INEEL operations were analyzed along with the decisions that were made concerning that analysis. The document summaries are given in Appendix 5-2. The following table shows a summary of every NEPA document that affects INEEL operations and its potential mission impacts. The following acronyms are used for different sites.

INEEL	Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
NTS	Nevada Test Site
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
RFETP	Rocky Flats Environmental Treatment Park
SRS	Savannah River Site

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Demolition of the S5G Cooling Tower; Butler Building 7, 8, and 9; S1W No. 2 Spray Pond; and S1W Exterior Ventilation at INEEL, NRF Scoville, Idaho, DOE NR IBO EA	FONSI 8/1997	This EA and the FONSI identified and evaluated environmental impacts associated with the demolition of various structures on the Naval Reactors Facility site. Additionally, no impacts related to the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act and Memoranda of Agreements with the State of Idaho Historic Preservation Officer were identified.	NRF – D&D of a number of facilities at the NRF site.
Environmental Assessment:	FONSI 6/2000	INEEL – The proposed action is to demolish	NRF – D&D of a number of facilities at the

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Demolition of Fourteen Buildings and One Structure Ancillary to the Naval Prototype Plants at the Naval Reactors Facility		and dispose of fourteen buildings and one structure at the INEEL Naval Reactors Facility.	NRF site.
Proposed Finding of No Significant Impact for Operation of the Glass Melter Thermal Treatment Unit at the U.S. Department of Energy's Mound Plant, Miamisburg, Ohio, DOE/EA-0821	FONSI 6/1995	Mound Site, Quadrex HPS, Diversified Scientific Services, INEEL, LANL, SRS, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), NTS – This EA analyzes treatment of Mound radioactive mixed waste by means of the glass melter and offers a route toward correction of Mound's RCRA waste storage violation, and also a means to greatly minimize hazards associated with temporary storage of mixed waste by destruction of organic material and immobilization of many inorganic RCRA hazardous and radioactive constituents.	WM - WERF was analyzed as a treatment option for Mound mixed waste.
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Low-Level and Mixed Waste Processing, DOE/EA-0843	FONSI 6/1994	INEEL - The DOE prepared this EA to reduce the need to store accumulated waste, which in turn would reduce the radiation exposure to INEEL workers and reduce the risk of additional exposure from storage container deterioration. The proposed action would also reduce the volume of waste being disposed of at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex, thereby conserving its disposal capacity.	WM - The program analyzed included WERF incineration, sizing, compaction, and stabilization; offsite incineration in operating commercial facilities; and continued storage of mixed low-level waste (MLLW) at the MLLW Storage Facility.
Expansion of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Research Center, DOE/EA-0845	FONSI 3/1994	INEEL - The DOE prepared an EA to expand and upgrade facilities at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory Research Center (IRC).	IRC – Upgraded and new construction for laboratory facilities.
Waste Characterization Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, DOE/EA-0906	FONSI 2/1995	INEEL - The DOE prepared an EA, to construct and operate a Waste Characterization Facility (WCF) at the INEEL. This facility is needed to examine and characterize containers of transuranic (TRU) waste to certify compliance with transport and disposal criteria; to obtain information on waste constituents to support proper packaging, labeling, and storage; and to support development of treatment and disposal plans for waste that cannot be certified. DOE would construct the WCF at the RWMC.	WM - The decision was made to proceed with construction of the WCF.

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INEL Sewer System Upgrade, DOE/EA-0907	FONSI 4/1994	INEEL – The DOE prepared this EA to provide the INEEL with a reliable method for treating and disposing of sanitary sewage waste.	Infrastructure - INEEL sewer system upgrades.
Proposed Interim Storage of Enriched Uranium Above the Maximum Historical Storage Level of the Y-12 Plant and Finding of No Significant Impact, DOE/EA-0929	FONSI 5/1995	22 different DOE sites that store enriched uranium including the INEEL - The DOE has prepared an EA for the Proposed Interim Storage of Enriched Uranium Above the Maximum Historical Storage Level at the Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The EA evaluates the environmental effects of transportation, pre-storage processing, and interim storage of bounding quantities of enriched uranium at the Y-12 Plant over a ten-year period.	Infrastructure - INEEL programs analyzed are shipment of INEEL and ANL-W highly enriched uranium and low enriched uranium to the Y-12 plant at Oak Ridge, TN. The impacts of leaving the material in place were evaluated in the No Action Alternative.
Relocation and Storage of Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomic (TRIGA) Reactor Fuel U. S. Department of Energy Richland, Washington, DOE/EA-0985	FONSI 8/1995	Hanford (Evaluates shipment of fuel to the INEEL prior to the 1995 SNF EIS. This has been superseded by the 1995 SNF EIS ROD.)	SNF -
Replacement of the Idaho National Engineering Health Physics Instrumentation Laboratory, DOE/EA-1034	FONSI 5/1995	INEEL – This EA was completed to replace, upgrade, or move the Health Physics Instrumentation Laboratory (HPIL), or its functions, to provide a safe environment for maintaining, calibrating, and verifying radiation detection instruments used at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL).	Infrastructure - HPIL replacement
Environmental Assessment for Stabilization of the Storage Pool at Test Area North, DOE/EA-1050	FONSI 5/1996	INEEL - DOE prepared an EA to remove the canisters of TMI core debris and commercial fuels from the TAN Pool and transfer them to the INTEC for interim dry storage until an alternate storage location other than at the INEEL, or a permanent federal SNF repository is available. The TAN Pool would be drained and placed in an industrially and radiological safe condition for refurbishment or eventual decommissioning.	SNF - This environmental assessment (EA) identified and evaluated environmental impacts associated with spent nuclear fuel for (a) constructing an Interim Storage System (ISS) at INTEC, (b) removing the TMI and commercial fuels from the pool and transporting them to INTEC for placement in an ISS, and (c) draining and stabilizing the TAN Pool. DOE also proposed to remove and decontaminate or dispose of miscellaneous hardware in the INEEL RWMC.
Environmental Assessment and FONSI - Radioactive Source Recovery Program, DOE/EA-1059	FONSI 12/1995	LANL; Public, Private, and Government holders of radioactive sources - Potential risks to the public health and safety from aging radioactive sources held by private companies,	TRA - The TRA was initially proposed as a potential location for the source recovery effort. This proposal was dismissed due to unworkable programmatic impacts. Shipment

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		universities, and government entities have been identified. The aging of these sources, coupled with the increasing complexity of the licensing of nuclear materials has made radioactive source ownership more burdensome and costly, but source owners who want to get rid of their excess or unwanted sources have no options for doing so. This situation, potentially leading to mishandling or mismanagement of radioactive sources, causes a risk to public health and safety.	of sources currently held by the INEEL was not included in the analysis.
New Silt/Clay Source Development and Use at Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, DOE/EA-1083	FONSI 5/1997	INEEL - The DOE proposed an EA to close its current silt/clay source and open as many as three new sources with volumes sufficient to support potential INEEL projects through 2005. The current source, Spreading Area B southwest of the RWMC, is the sole INEEL silt/clay source. Of the estimated 717,700 cubic yards of silt/clay available in Spreading Area B, about 300,000 cubic yards remain and, at the present rate of mining and would be depleted in late 1997. A 1996 survey estimates that the INEEL needs 2,300,000 cubic yards of silt/clay material over the next ten years.	Infrastructure - DOE determined that opening one to three new borrow sources concurrently or individually to meet INEEL silt/clay needs through 2005 was required. The following on-site locations could provide this material: Ryegrass Flats, 5.5 miles east of the Central Facility Area (CFA); Spreading Area A, 9.0 miles southwest of CFA; and Waste Reactor Research Test Facility (WRRTF), 25 miles north of CFA. While any of the three sites could meet the entire silt/clay needs of the INEEL, DOE will likely use a combination of sites to meet INEEL's needs because of costs and transportation efficiencies.
Environmental Assessment and FONSI for Consolidation of Certain Materials and Machines for Nuclear Criticality Experiments and Training, DOE/EA-1104	FONSI 5/1996	LANL, INEEL, Hanford, ORNL, SNL - DOE has committed to continue its on-going experimentation program of general-purpose criticality experiments and to continue to provide an education program for criticality safety professionals. Los Alamos Critical Experiments Facility (LACEF) is the last remaining operating facility in the United States capable of general-purpose criticality experiments and criticality training. Criticality experiments at other DOE sites have been eliminated from their areas of responsibility in an effort to streamline the DOE complex and avoid expensive program duplication. The transfer of certain materials and machines now located at other DOE sites to LACEF will allow DOE to further its capability to provide a robust	ANL-W, INTEC – The surplus weapons grade plutonium in storage at INEEL would be inspected and packaged in Department of Transportation (DOT) authorized shipping containers. The INEEL materials would be shipped by DOE safe secure transport or safe/secure trailer or stainless steel or secondary surge tank (SSTs) to LANL as weapons grade material.

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Environmental Assessment for Offsite Thermal Treatment of Low-level Mixed Waste, DOE/EA-1135	FONSI 12/1996	experimentation program in support of reducing nuclear criticality safety risks.  Hanford, INEEL, ORNL - The DOE needs to treat contact-handled MLLW containing PCBs and other organics, to meet existing regulatory standards for eventual disposal. Radioactive and hazardous waste is stored at DOE's Hanford Site located near Richland, Washington. The waste inventory includes contact-handled MLLW, which is made up of both low-level radioactive and hazardous constituents.	WM - Treatment of Hanford mixed waste at the Waste Experimental Reduction Facility (WERF) was one option but was dismissed because of the greater risk of a transportation accident and the shipping costs. Therefore the actual treatment itself was not analyzed.
Environmental Assessment for the Electrometallurgical Treatment Research and Demonstration Project in the Fuel Conditioning Facility at Argonne National Laboratory-West, DOE/EA-1148	FONSI 5/1996, 61 FR 25647	INEEL - The EA analyzed the potential environmental consequences of demonstrating the use of electrometallurgical technology to treat sodium-bonded spent nuclear fuel from the Experimental Breeder Reactor II (EBR-II) Reactor. The technology was demonstrated on 1.6 metric tons of sodium-bonded uranium spent nuclear fuel from July of 1996 to August of 1999.	ANL-W - The EA and FONSI affected the Department of Energy, Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE) sponsored EBR-II Spent Fuel Treatment Project at ANL-W, which is administered by the DOE-CH. The demonstration had positive results that led to the identification of electrometallurgical treatment as an alternative for making the environmental management (EM) sodium-bonded Fermi-1 blanket fuel ready for shipment to the national spent fuel repository. The Fermi-1 blanket fuel is stored at the INTEC facility.
Closure of the Waste Calcining Facility (CPP-633), Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, DOE/EA-1149	FONSI 7/1996	INEEL - The DOE prepared this EA to analyze the environmental impacts of closing the WCF at the INEEL. DOE proposes reduce the risk of radioactive exposure and release of radioactive and hazardous constituents and eliminate the need for extensive long-term surveillance and maintenance. DOE determined that they should close the to reduce the risks to human health and the environment and to comply with RCRA requirements.	D&D - The program analyzed was closure of the Waste Calcine Facility.
Non-Thermal Treatment of Hanford Site Low Level Waste, DOE/EA-1189	FONSI 9/1998	Hanford, INEEL, Envirocare, Treatment at Nuclear Sources and Services Incorporated (NSSI) - The DOE- Richland Operations Office (RL) needs to demonstrate the feasibility of commercial treatment of contact-handled MLLW to meet existing Federal and State regulatory standards for eventual land	WM - Hanford mixed waste was analyzed for treatment at the Advanced Mixed Waste Processing Facility including transportation of the waste from Hanford to the INEEL and shipment of the treated material back to Hanford for disposal.

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		disposal. Treatment before disposal is required for some constituents of this Hanford Site MLLW under the RCRA. Under RCRA land disposal restrictions, some MLLW is suitable for land disposal only after stabilization.	
Pit Disassembly and Conversion Demonstration Environmental Assessment and Research and Development Activities, DOE/EA-1207	FONSI 8/1998	LANL, INEEL, SRS, Pantex, Rocky Flats, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Oak Ridge - This EA provides an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of various ways to disposition U.S. surplus weapons-usable fissile materials. Specifically, it evaluates the LANL Plutonium Facility-4's capability to disassemble and convert approximately 250 pits that are widely diverse in their characteristics.	Infrastructure - The EA discussed the shipment of plutonium metal from the INEEL to LANL.
Lead Test Assembly Irradiation and Analysis Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Tennessee, and Hanford Site Richland, Washington, DOE/EA-1210	FONSI 1997	WATTS Bar Nuclear Plant, Hanford, INEEL - The DOE needed to confirm the viability of using a commercial light water reactor (CLWR) as a potential source for maintaining the nation's supply of tritium. The Proposed Action discussed in this environmental assessment is a limited scale confirmatory test that would provide DOE with information needed to assess that option.	ANL-W - The EA and FONSI affected the Hot Fuel Examination Facility (HFEF) at ANL-W, which is administered by the DOE Chicago Operations Office. DOE Defense Programs (DP) funded modifications to the HFEF cask transfer tunnel to accommodate CLWR-sized fuel assemblies. DP also funded neutron radiography of the TPBARS in HFEF following their irradiation in the Watts Bar Nuclear Power Plant. The examination of the TPBARS in HFEF is scheduled to conclude by the end of FY 2000.
Test Area North Pool Stabilization Project Update, DOE/EA-1217	FONSI 8/1997	INEEL - The DOE prepared this EA to update the "Test Area North Pool Stabilization Project" EA (DOE/EA-1050) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) issued May 6, 1996. This update analyzes the environmental and health impacts of a "drying" process for the TMI nuclear reactor core debris canisters now stored underwater in a facility on the INEEL. The pre-decision EA analyzed the drying process, but that particular process was determined to be ineffective and dropped from the EA and FONSI issued May 6, 1996. A new drying process was subsequently developed.	SNF - This EA analyzed the following alternatives: (a) Refurbish the Test Area North (TAN) pool, (b) Construct a new wet (underwater) storage facility, (c) Store the TMI core debris canisters and commercial fuels in existing Idaho Nuclear Technology Engineering Center (INTEC) storage systems, (d) Construct an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility at a point removed from above the Snake River Plain Aquifer, and (e) Construct an independent spent fuel storage facility at TAN.
Decontamination and Dismantlement	FONSI 3/2000	INEEL - DOE prepared this EA to	D&D - The project analyzed the D&D of the

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of the Advanced Reactivity Measurement Facility and Coupled Fast Reactivity Measurements Facility at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, DOE/EA-1310		decontaminate and dismantle radiological contaminated and hazardous components and equipment in TRA-660, to allow future use by other programs.	Advance Reactivity Measurement Facility/Coupled Fast Reactivity Measurement Facility reactors at the Test Reactor Area.
Waste Isolation Pilot Plan Disposal Phase Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0026-S-2	Final 9/1997 ROD 63 FR 3624, 1/23/98	WIPP, INEEL, ORNL, LANL, RFETP, Hanford, SRS - The U.S. Department of Energy needs to dispose of TRU waste generated by past, present, and future activities in a manner that protects public health and the environment. In previous NEPA documents, the Department examined alternatives to repository disposal at WIPP. In this document, the Department assesses whether and, if so how to dispose of TRU waste at WIPP.	WM - Long-term disposition of the INEEL TRU waste including characterization and transportation.
Tritium Supply and Recycling Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0161	Final 10/1995 ROD 60 FR 63878, 12/12/95; Consolidated ROD 64 FR 26369, 5/14/99	INEEL, NTS, ORNL, Pantex Plant, SRS, Hanford - DOE proposes to provide tritium supply and recycling facilities for the Nation's Nuclear Weapons Complex. This PEIS evaluates the siting, construction, and operation of tritium supply technology alternatives and recycling facilities at each of five candidate sites: the INEEL, NTS, ORR, the Pantex Plant, and the SRS.	TRA - The INEEL analysis included an overall site description and detailed descriptions and analysis of the nine major facility areas. The decisions that were made did not select any INEEL programs.
Final Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement For Managing Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of Radioactive and Hazardous Waste, DOE/EIS-0200-F	Final 5/1997 RODs: Hazardous Waste 63 FR 41810, 8/5/98; Transuranic waste, 63 FR 3629, 1/23/98; High Level Waste, 64 FR 46661, 8/26/99; Low Level Waste and Mixed Low Level Waste, 65 FR 10061, 2/25/00	54 DOE Sites for which DOE is responsible for management of the waste streams. Includes every major DOE facility. - This EIS provides complex-wide analysis of waste management treatment, storage, and disposal options for the following waste types: LLW, HW, TRU, MLLW, HLW. Included are preliminary estimates of the types and amounts of wastes that will be transferred to the WM program from the Environmental Restoration program. The EIS emphasizes that the analysis was completed for the selection of sites at which to locate WM TSD facilities and not to provide comprehensive NEPA coverage for any specific site. From that standpoint, the analysis that was completed for the WM PEIS may not eliminate the need for additional analysis at a site-wide or project specific level.	WM - HLW - Maintain HLW in storage. DOE-ID is preparing a HLW EIS, which will provide the basis for treatment and storage options. TRU - Prepare and store TRU waste on site prior to disposal at WIPP. It may be necessary to provide waste treatment for wastes from other sites. LLW - The DOE has decided to perform minimum treatment at all sites and continue, to the extent practicable, disposal of onsite LLW at the INEEL. In addition the Department has decided to make the Hanford Site in Washington and the Nevada Test Site available to all DOE sites for LLW disposal. HW - For HW the DOE decided to continue to use off-site commercial facilities for the treatment and disposal of major portions of the non-wastewater hazardous waste generated at

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			DOE sites.
Department of Energy Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Final Environmental Impact Statement (Vol.1), DOE/EIS-0203-F	Final 4/1995 ROD 5/1995 Amd. ROD 3/1996	Hanford, INEEL, SRS, and other locations – This volume analyzed the programmatic impacts of SNF transportation, storage, and characterization for the DOE complex including receipts from the nuclear naval propulsion program.	SNF – The INEEL was selected as one of two sites that are used to consolidate SNF from the complex.
Department of Energy Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Final Environmental Impact Statement (Vol.2), DOE/EIS-0203-F	Final 4/1995 ROD 5/1995 Amd. ROD 3/1996	INEEL – This volume analyzed the site-wide impacts of the core EM missions across the site.	WM, ER, HLW, SNF, Infrastructure – The ROD selected a number of projects to be initiated in conjunction with the ongoing programs analyzed.
Final Environmental Impact Statement on a Proposed Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Policy Concerning Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel, DOE/EIS-0218-F	Final 2/1996 ROD 61 FR 25092, 5/17/96 Amd. ROD 61 FR 38720, 7/25/96 Amd. ROD 65 FR 48224, 8/7/00	SRS, INEEL, plus 10 seaports - The proposed action is for DOE and the Department of State to jointly adopt a policy to manage SNF from FRR. Only SNF containing uranium enriched in the US would be covered by the proposed action. The purpose of the proposed policy is to promote US nuclear weapons nonproliferation policy objectives, specifically by seeking to reduce, and eventually eliminate, highly enriched uranium (HEU) from civilian commerce. The proposed policy applies solely to aluminum-based and (TRIGA) FRR SNF and target material containing HEU and low enriched uranium (LEU) of US origin.	SNF - As a potential Phase 1 storage site under Management Alternative 1, the INEEL would receive and manage FRR SNF at existing dry and/or wet storage facilities. The existing facilities identified for this purpose would be the Fluorinel Dissolution and Fuel Storage Facility in CPP-666, the Irradiated Fuel Storage Facility in CPP-603, and the CPP-749 storage area. As a potential Phase 2 storage site, the INEEL could continue to receive and manage FRR SNF at a new dry storage or wet storage facility to be constructed at the site.
Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0229	Final 12/1996 ROD 62 FR 3014, 1/21/97 Amd. ROD 63 FR 43386, 8/13/98	Pantex, SRS, ORNL, RFETP, INEEL, LANL, Hanford - Disposition of surplus plutonium is needed to reduce reliance on institutional controls and to provide visible evidence of irreversible disarmament. DOE recognizes the need to strengthen national and international arms control efforts by providing a storage and disposition model for the international community.	Infrastructure - Concerning HEU storage, the INEEL is identified as a potential site for the "No Action Alternative" (i.e., Maintain Existing HEU Storage).  Concerning plutonium disposition, the INEEL is identified as a potential site for the "Pit Disassembly/Conversion" and "MOX Fuel Fabrication" alternatives.
Medical Isotopes Production Project: Molybdenum 99 and Related Isotopes Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0249F	Final 4/1996 ROD 9/1996	SNL, LANL, ORNL, INEEL - The DOE proposes to establish a domestic source for and to produce molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) and related medical isotopes, including iodine-131, xenon-133, and iodine-125. DOE proposed	TAN, PBF, TRA - Power Burst Facility/Test Area North. All process steps would be carried out onsite at INEEL. Targets would be fabricated at INEEL at the Test Area North in a building similar to the Experimental Test



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		this project to ensure a reliable supply to the U.S. medical community of the metastable isotope technetium-99, which is produced from Mo-99. This EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of alternatives to accomplish the proposed action.	<p>Reactor Critical Facility annex or the lower floor of the Materials Test Reactor building. The targets would be shipped for irradiation to the Power Burst Facility, which would be restarted for this purpose. The Mo-99 would be extracted from the irradiated targets, either in existing hot cells at the Test Area North or at new hot cells constructed for this purpose.</p> <p>The ATR was also considered for Mo-99 production but was eliminated as a candidate site.</p>
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada, DOE/EIS-0250D	Draft 64 FR 44200, 8/13/99	Yucca Mountain, INEEL, Other DOE and commercial facilities with spent nuclear fuel in storage - The Yucca Mountain EIS analyzes a Proposed Action to construct, operate and monitor, and eventually close a geologic repository for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain. The EIS also analyzes a No-Action Alternative, under which DOE would not build a repository at the Yucca Mountain site, and spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste would remain at 72 commercial and 5 DOE sites across the U.S. As part of the Proposed Action, the EIS analyzes the potential impacts of transporting spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste to the Yucca Mountain site from 77 sites across the U.S.	SNF - The decision on the Yucca Mountain EIS will directly effect INEEL spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste programs. If the site is not designated it is unknown if or when another site would be designated or if or when technology, such as transmutation, would be developed to treat the wastes for placement in other than a national geologic repository. If no site is designated the INEEL would have to provide for the long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste.
Department of the Navy Final Environmental Impact Statement for a Container System for the Management of Naval Spent Nuclear Fuel, DOE/EIS-0251	Final 11/1996 ROD (System) - 62 FR 1095, 1/1997 ROD (Location) – 62 FR 23770, 5/1997	INEEL – The Department of the Navy published the Final Environmental Impact Statement in November 1996. This EIS analyzed environmental impacts at the Naval Reactors Facility and other parts of the INEEL that might result from alternatives for loading, storing, and shipping naval spent nuclear fuel. Among other parts of the alternatives, it evaluated impacts from manufacturing container systems, loading, storage, and shipping operations at INEEL facilities, alternative locations for naval fuel storage at INEEL, and transportation of naval SNF to a	SNF - Analyzes environmental impacts at the INEEL and the location(s) for fabrication of container systems in the following areas: Manufacturing alternative container systems, Loading and storage at INEEL facilities, Unloading naval SNF at a repository surface facility or a centralized interim storage facility, Impacts of transportation of naval SNF

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Savannah River Site Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Final Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0279	Final 3/2000 ROD 65 FR 48224, 8/7/00	repository. SRS, INEEL - This EIS responds to the need for DOE to safely and effectively manage SNF and targets at the SRS, including placing these materials in forms suitable for ultimate disposition. Options to treat, package, and store this material are discussed.	SNF - Of the 28 metric tons of heavy metal (MTHM) of aluminum-clad SNF from FRRs and DRRs to be received by the SRS through 2035, some 5 MTHM will be received from the INEEL. In addition, the SRS will ship some 20 MTHM of non-aluminum-based SNF to the INEEL.
Surplus Plutonium Disposition Final Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0283	Final 11/1999 ROD 65 FR 1608, 1/11/00	SRS, INEEL, Hanford, Pantex Site, LLNL, LANL, ORNL, Commercial Reactors - This EIS provides an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of dispositioning up to 50 metric tons of surplus, weapons-grade plutonium which are stored at seven DOE sites. One of the seven storage sites is the INEEL. The dispositioning would be accomplished either through immobilization or through use in MOX fuels.	ANL-W - The program analyzed was construction and operation of a MOX fuel fabrication facility at ANL-W.
Idaho High-Level Waste & Facilities Disposition Draft Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0287D	Draft 65 FR 3432, 1/21/00	INEEL - The Draft EIS analyzes the potential environmental consequences of managing two waste types at the INEEL, high-level waste in a calcine form and liquid mixed transuranic waste (historically known as sodium bearing waste and newly generated liquid waste). It also analyzes the disposition of existing and proposed high-level waste facilities at INTEC after their missions have been completed.	HLW - The EIS will be the basis for negotiations under the Idaho Settlement Agreement. It is expected that the following decisions will be made: 1) How to treat INTEC mixed HLW (calcine) and liquid TRU sodium-bonded waste so that it can be transported out of Idaho to a storage facility or repository. 2) How to treat and where to dispose of other radioactive wastes associated with the HLW management program at INTEC. 3) How to manage treated INTEC wastes that are ready to be transported out of Idaho. 4) How to close HLW-related facilities at INTEC, including liquid waste storage tanks and bin sets.
Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0290	Final 1/1999 ROD 64 FR 16948, 4/7/99	INEEL - The EIS addresses 65,000 cubic meters of transuranic waste, alpha-contaminated low-level mixed waste, and low-level mixed waste at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex on the INEEL. DOE needs to treat, characterize, and repackage these wastes in a configuration that will allow for their disposal at WIPP. DOE anticipates that it may treat up to an additional 120,000 cubic meters of TRU waste, alpha MLLW, and	WM - The decision was to implement the preferred alternative to proceed with the construction and operation of the AMWTP.

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		MLLW as bounded by the EIS. These wastes are currently located, or may be generated, at other areas on the INEEL and at other DOE sites.	
Environmental Impact Statement for the Treatment and Management of Sodium-Bonded Spent Nuclear Fuel, DOE/EIS-0306	Final 65 FR 47988, 8/4/00 ROD 65 FR 56565, 9/19/00	INEEL, SRS - This EIS responds to the need for DOE to safely and effectively manage a certain surplus material, DOE-owned sodium-bonded spent nuclear fuel, and facilitate its eventual interment in a geologic repository. Management of this material is complicated by the fact that metallic sodium is reactive and the assumption that the repository will not accept a waste package containing untreated sodium metal.	ANL-W - In the final EIS, DOE announces its preferred alternative to be electrometallurgical treatment of sodium-bonded SNF at ANL-W except for Fermi-1 blanket SNF. A decision on Fermi-1 blanket SNF will be deferred until a later time.
Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Accomplishing Expanded Civilian Nuclear Energy Research and Development and Isotope Production Missions in the United States, Including the Role of the Fast Flux Test Reactor, DOE/EIS-0310D	Draft 65 FR 46443, 7/28/00	ORNL, Hanford, INEEL, commercial facilities - DOE proposes to enhance its existing nuclear facility infrastructure to provide for: 1) production of isotopes for medical, research, and industrial uses, 2) production of plutonium-238 (Pu-238) for use in advanced radioactive isotope power systems for future NASA space exploration missions, and 3) the nation's nuclear research and development needs for civilian applications.	TRA, FDPF - The programs that are analyzed in this PEIS are the Advanced Test Reactor with support facilities and the Fluorinel Dissolution Process Facility (FDPF) for 35 years. In Alternative 2 the ATR is considered in a number of options both singly and in combination with the High Flux Isotope Reactor. The FDPF is considered as a storage and processing facility in the No Action alternative and Alternative 2.
Supplement Analysis for a Container System for the Management of DOE Spent Nuclear Fuel Located at the INEEL, DOE/ID-10636	Final 3/1999 ROD 64 FR 23825, 5/4/99	INEEL - The Proposed Action evaluated in this Supplement Analysis considers the use of a dual-purpose canister system, or comparable multi-purpose canister system, for the storage and ultimate shipment of DOE-ID spent nuclear fuel out of the State of Idaho.	SNF - DOE has decided to use a multi-purpose canister or comparable system (e.g., dual-purpose canister system or other system as described and analyzed in the context of the Container System EIS) for the management of DOE-owned spent nuclear fuel at the INEEL.
Environmental Impact Statement for the Transfer of the Heat Source/Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator Assembly and Test Operations from the Mound Site, FR Vol. 63, No. 191, pg. 53031 FR Vol. 64, No. 95, pg. 26954	Notice of Intent 8/1998; Withdrawal 5/1999	Mound Site, ORNL, INEEL, Pantex Site, Hanford, NTS - This EIS was withdrawn.	TRA
Final Environmental Impact Statement For the Construction and Operation of an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation to Store the	Final 3/1998 NRC License Issued 3/1999	INEEL - This EIS provides an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of licensing the construction and operation, at the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering	SNF - The "Notice of Availability of the Final EIS" issued by the NRC stated NRC's decision to issue a license for construction and operation, at the Idaho Nuclear

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Title and Document Number	Status	Sites and Purpose	Potential Mission Impacts on the INEEL
Three Mile Island Unit 2 Spent Fuel at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, NUREG 1626		Center, of an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) for the dry storage of the fuel debris from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 reactor.	Technology and Engineering Center, of an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) for dry storage of TMI core debris and commercial fuels.
Baseline Document for the Test Reactor Area Hot Cells (OPE-TRA-00-002)	Approved 1/2000	INEEL – This Baseline document was written to provide the historical operating parameters for the Test Reactor Area Hot Cells facility.	TRA Hot Cells facility